

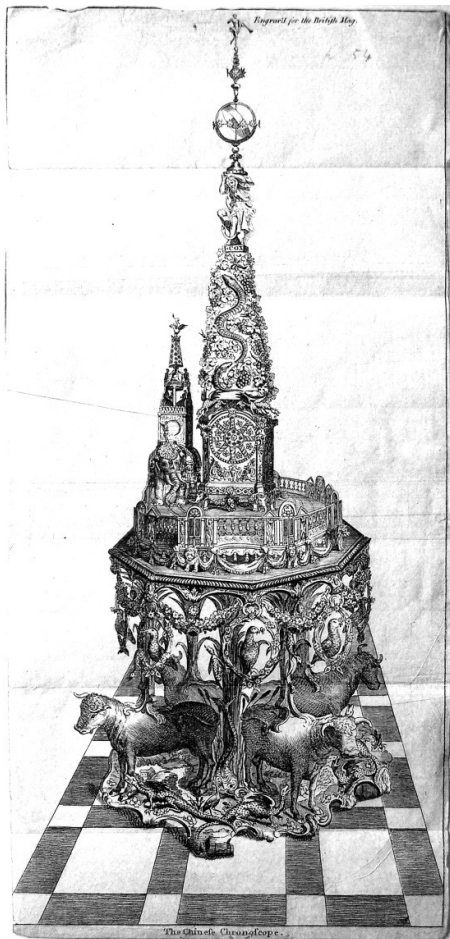
**MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS :  
MAKING AND EXPORTING CLOCKS AND OTHER LUXURY  
GOODS IN THE 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

**MANUFACTURIERS ET COMMERÇANTS :  
PRODUIRE ET EXPORTER HORLOGES ET OBJETS DE LUXE  
AU XVIII<sup>E</sup> SIECLE**

Cycle de conférences par Roger Smith (Londres),  
(Toutes les conférences seront **en anglais**)

Organisé par l'Institut d'histoire de l'art et de muséologie de l'Université de Neuchâtel

**PROGRAMME**



**7 mai 2013**

**Musée d'art et d'histoire de Neuchâtel, 14h**  
*Vulliamy, Derby and sculptural clocks : a study in collaborative production*

**14 mai 2013**

**Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Neuchâtel**  
**Salle R.N. 0.12, 12h**  
*The role of clocks and watches in West/East trade in the eighteenth century*

**18 mai 2013**

**Musée international d'horlogerie,**  
**La Chaux-de-Fonds, 17h**  
*James Cox and the « sing-song » trade : clock exports to China in the eighteenth century*

**21 mai 2013**

**Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Neuchâtel**  
**Salle R.N. 0.12, 12h**  
*Migration and the spread of new techniques in eighteenth century luxury trades*

**28 mai 2013**

**Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Neuchâtel**  
**Salle R.N. 0.12, 12h**  
*James Cox : manufacturer or merchant ?*

Avec la collaboration de :

Institut d'histoire, Université de Neuchâtel  
Musée d'art et d'histoire de Neuchâtel  
Musée international d'horlogerie

Roger Smith is an independent historian who was educated at the University of London. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 2006. He is chiefly interested in the organisation of the manufacture and sale of clocks, watches and related luxury articles in the eighteenth century, including international aspects like the migration of craftsmen. He has done much research into the Anglo-Swiss watchmaking firm of Vulliamy of London, and is currently working on a major study of James Cox and his competitors in the trade in clocks and watches from Western Europe to Asia. As well as publishing extensively on such topics, he has acted as historical adviser to museums and auction houses, including the loan exhibition *SingSong, Treasures from the Forbidden City* at the Museum Speelklok, Utrecht in 2010-11.

Roger Smith est un historien indépendant diplômé de l'Université de Londres. En 2006, il a été élu membre de la Society of Antiquaries of London en 2006. Ses recherches et sa riche bibliographie portent sur le monde de la production et du commerce d'objets de luxe au dix-huitième siècle, en relation à la pratique horlogère et à la circulation des savoir-faire techniques. Il s'est intéressé de manière plus particulière à la maison horlogère anglo-suisse des Vulliamy, active à Londres depuis la deuxième moitié du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, et mène actuellement une étude consacrée à l'entrepreneur James Cox (1723-1800) et aux rivaux de celui-ci dans le commerce de montres et horloges entre l'Europe et l'Asie.

Roger Smith collabore en outre avec de nombreux musées et maisons de vente aux enchères en tant qu'expert et conseiller ; il a notamment participé à l'exposition *SingSong : Treasures from the Forbidden City* qui s'est tenue au Museum Speelklok d'Utrecht en 2010-2011.



### ***James Cox and the « sing-song » trade : clock exports to China in the eighteenth century***

This lecture will survey the work of James Cox and his competitors in producing and exporting musical clocks (“sing-songs”) from Europe to China in the eighteenth century.

### ***Vulliamy, Derby and sculptural clocks : a study in collaborative production***

This lecture will focus on the production of Vulliamy’s sculptural clocks with allegorical figures of Derby porcelain, widely regarded as a triumph of Neo-Classical design. Surviving documents illustrate the problems raised by their

collaborative production, a system more common in the eighteenth century than is generally supposed.

### ***The role of clocks and watches in West/East trade in the eighteenth century***

This lecture will consider whether clocks in West/East trade should be seen as presents or trade goods, and what effects - good and bad - they had on wider trade between Europe and Asia in the eighteenth century.

### ***Migration and the spread of new techniques in eighteenth century luxury trades***

This lecture will look at some examples of state-sponsored projects, plus a case study based on the careers of the Swiss snuffbox maker Jean Pierre Ador and his son.

### ***James Cox : manufacturer or merchant ?***

This lecture will consider how James Cox obtained his clocks and related articles through a combination of his own workshop, subcontractors working to Cox's specifications, and finished or semi-finished goods bought “off the shelf”. The balance changed with Cox's financial situation and over time, leading to greater reliance from the 1780s on external suppliers like Jaquet Droz.